





# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Just this little school teaching. Student. Of course it would not have suited the purpose of these teachers to have taken their victim without making the act as hearse as themselves. Accordingly they waited until the teacher had opened his school for the afternoon. Here, then, was this young man surrounded by his scholars who had chosen to have him for his gentle presence. In this position Mr. Deputy Sam Davis and his accomplices entered the school-house and seized the teacher with ruthless hands and torturing violence amidst the cries of the frightened children, proceeded to load him with iron manacles. Mr. Lincoln neither by word or action, offered the slightest resistance. He told them he would go with them but asked the permission to take with him a Bible of his own. Refusing that they started with their prize to the city. But there again this beauty of a Marshal showed himself in his true colors. He so timed it as to arrive in the city of New York and hurried him into the jail. He begged the privilege of communicating with his friends, but it was denied. At last his keeper promised to take a letter to a friend, but instead of doing so kept it until the next day and then dropped it in the Post Office after Lincoln had been taken from the jail and was on the cars for Cleveland. To add to the outrage he was thrust into a cell, without supper, along with several of the most dirty and desperate of the convicts therein confined. On Saturday morning, without being permitted to see a friend, he was hurried off to Cleveland and brought before the Court, which promptly discharged him without bail, to appear with the others in April.

This is a simple statement of the facts in this case. Comments could not heighten the infernal atrocity of the act. If such an outrage should be committed in any despotism in Europe the indignation of our democracy would know no bounds. But we will not trust ourselves to characterize the act or the actors. The act, itself, is one of the legitimate fruits of the fugitive slave law, and the actors the fitting instruments of its execution.

The citizens of Dublin, without distinction of party, met, and after denouncing the outrage in fitting terms, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, On the 14th inst., W. E. Lincoln, teacher in District No. 4, Washington Township, was seized by Sam Davis, acting as deputy for the U. S. Deputy Marshal Love of Columbus, was taken from the school house, and without any show of legal authority, had cuffed and hurried away as if a convicted felon, on the charge of having resisted a kidnapping at Wellington, Lorain Co., on the 13th Sept., 1858.

Resolved, That in this outrage, prompted mainly by personal revenge, we see our own liberties attacked, and hereby express our unqualified disapprobation of this illegal, cowardly and insulting use of official authority.

Resolved, That in the spirit expressed by our forefathers in their motto, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," we do heartily sympathize with said Lincoln and his fellow accused, and consider the charge laid against them an honor rather than a disgrace to all true Americans.

Resolved, That we also express our disapprobation of that law which compels us against the dictates of conscience and humanity, to assist in sending back a fellow creature to slavery.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves, hereafter, to oppose any such illegal use of official authority in our community by either kidnapping deputy marshals or deputy marshals' deputies.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Boston, Thursday, January 27, 1859.

The Society met at Mercantile Hall, in Summer street, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by the President, FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston.

The discussion at the meetings of the Society were of unusual interest. We shall give portions of it in the present and future numbers of the paper. We can give our readers nothing more valuable.

CHARLES C. BURBANK said that the Western part of the State was less advanced in anti-slavery than the Eastern part. The Republicans of that region are of the better sort of Republicans, yet, though that party is dominant in that part of the State, our cause moves slowly and with difficulty there. Still, it is not so much because the people are deficient in the principles out of which anti-slavery can be made as because little anti-slavery labor has been bestowed upon that part of the State, many of the towns having never heard a thorough-going anti-slavery lecturer.

The Republicans are disposed to unite with any other party, and to use any amount of compromise to gain a temporary success for their party. Such labor as has been bestowed in that region has brought forth good fruit. The little town of Commington, for instance, has given a very respectable list of signers to the Anti-Slavery Petition, and it is esteemed remarkable, as it is certainly noteworthy, that the Orthodox clergyman of that town has signed the petition. There is also arising a party among the Republicans who seem disposed to resist slavery itself as well as its extension. Some are large-hearted and liberal contributors to our cause, but most are indifferent enough to make that region a field unpromising for present success; yet, they are a people among whom any gain is likely to be permanent.

The influence hostile to anti-slavery is more prominent and more effective there than here. There is much sham Democracy, undisguised pro-slavery, and much also of a sordid Republicanism, unworthy, of its name, in Western Massachusetts.

HAROLD PHILLIPS said—

The Republican party has reached that point in its development when it is likely to break asunder from its bulk and weight. It must before long spontaneously separate into two materially differing parties. One of these will represent the party, now surely growing among the Republicans, which more clearly the necessity of opposing the extension as well as the extinction of slavery.

It seems to me, therefore, that we should care to enlarge the number of these men, and give them to a clear sight of the only method of successful opposition to slavery.

One of these Republican ideas is represented by Gen. Banks, who thinks Anti-Slavery is only a stepping-stone to the Presidency.

Vermonter has not herself right in the theory of expediency but the trouble is, that no fugitive slave is ever known in Vermont. It is much, however, to have the right position in this matter conspicuously taken by a legislative body, and the fact that anti-slavery has actually taken it will help men to move with a more timely step towards our duty.

We have a Legislature which ought to push this Bill into a law. If Gov. Banks chose to favor it, it would pass promptly through both branches.

It remains to be seen how far his influence and example will limit this movement.

Many actively take the view of our friend Lyndon. If Gov. Banks would take this ground to his official position, our cause might take the right position in favor of liberty without the incommensurate of a new law. Or, if we had a Chief Justice who was willing to rule that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional because it does not allow a jury trial, we might settle these cases satisfactorily yet. What we want is agitation. It makes little difference whether it comes through the Legislature, or the Judiciary, or through the action of an anti-slavery meeting like this.

I think, therefore, that the great, imperative, inevitable work which we have to do for the next two months is the pushing of this special question. If we can give Henry Wilson such a law as this to act upon, and to have the insults and fury of the South poured out upon it, it may spur him to the vigor of action needed for his own honor and that of his State.

We have also, thank God, Charles Francis Adams in the House of Representatives, and will show Rufus Choate that John Quincy Adams was not the last of his race.

The only empty chair which I wish not to see filled is that which belongs to Massachusetts in the Senate at Washington. Let her keep it vacant until its rightful occupant is able again to sit there.

What we now need is a decision that the evil of Massachusetts shall spontaneously and necessarily set free whatever fugitive from oppression shall set foot upon it.

HENRY C. WRIGHT—Anti-Slavery is the only educational institution in this nation having power to infuse the spirit and principles of Jesus of Nazareth into the hearts of this people; into their schools, their churches, their political parties, their legislative halls. None of these now do anything at all to infuse the spirit of the Good Samaritan, which Jesus presented to the people as the type and essence of his doctrine.

Whom did Jesus choose to stand as the representative of his spirit and system? He chose a man who was regarded by the Jews as a heretic and unholiness, an infidel and an atheist, and he says to all—"Go, and do likewise."

Our political organizations give us their ideas, not from the standpoint of principle, but of expediency.

Mr. Garrison said—They were there for a living purpose, not to laud the dead [alluding to the recent celebration of the birthday of Webster and Burns in this city] around the convivial board, which was a cheap and easy virtue. They were there, too, where they had no fetter upon honest and manly speech, through fear of dividing the Church or injuring party prospects.

He referred to the marked change which had taken place in the public feeling and sentiment of the North, within the last twenty years, on the subject of slavery. Once, mobocratic violence against anti-slavery gatherings everywhere prevailed, and opponents readily came forward to protect the slaveholder, and contest our doctrines as unsound and dangerous. Now the slaveholder is left without even an apologist, and no hostile disposition is visible on our platform. The Church, the Government, the Constitution, the Union, had no defender at a gathering like this, which is so united in sympathy and purpose as to present nothing tangible for vigorous resistance. This revolution in the public mind had not been effected in consequence of any dilution of doctrine or compromise of principle on the part of the Abolitionists; for never had they felt, or lowered their standard—never were they so exacting in their demands, or so bold in speech, as now. In the same spirit of fidelity they must go forward to the completion of the great work so auspiciously begun, thanking God, and taking courage.

H. C. Wright said—The United States government has become a foreign power to the government of Massachusetts, obstructing and resisting the execution of her own law on her own soil. The Federal government is the real kidnapper, which, in our own territory, pursues the Southern fugitive, nullifying the provisions of our own State Constitution and laws in his favor. How long will Massachusetts permit the fundamental law of her own government to be trampled under foot?

Mr. Pillsbury said—The Anti-Slavery cause has still as powerful and as bitter opponents as in the earlier stages of the cause, though under another name. I have no more confidence in the integrity of Henry Wilson than in that of Daniel Webster. I do not think his speeches read more favorable for the cause of freedom, as it exists in our time, than those of Daniel Webster did in his, and, therefore, I hope that the principles, and position, and policy of the Republican party will come before this meeting for full and thorough consideration.

Abby K. Foster rose to second the resolutions of Parker Pillsbury.

The Republican party are so near us that we find it difficult to apply to them the needed rebuke and opposition for their unfaithfulness to the principles we hold in common. Nevertheless, such rebuke ought to be given. I call upon every member of the Republican party to cease from his present co-operation with the slave holder and the kidnapper. The Republican party voted the money that re-enslaved Anthony Burns, and every voter in it is responsible for the guilt of that act.

Self-gratulation is yet premature with us. Nothing has been done while anything remains to be done. The present is the most dangerous crisis in which Anti-Slavery has ever been subjected. We were more secure when our foes were open and undisguised. At present, the Republican party is stealthily seeking the very blood from our veins.

Our work is to be done over again. We must convert those who think they are already converted. Henry Wilson boasted that the Republicans fought the Democrats on every new issue. We must add to that, that they unite with the Democrats on all the more vital and essential old issues. How is Senator Seward in practical conflict with the Slave Power? Of what worth are his abstractions? Is he not defending popular sovereignty? Is it not assuming that the people may decide whether they may have slavery or not? Is he not abandoning the essential ground that we have the right to prevent slaveholding? I call upon you to give us the funds to teach this doctrine through out the land; to give more liberally than ever before.

Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, said—

I think the friends who have gone before us for giving the key-note of our afternoon's discussion in a manner worthy of them, and of the cause. No assembly in the nation more than this, needs to be reminded that its time for action is NOW, and that its mightiest danger need now to be put forth. The time of open danger is not the most perilous time. The quiet of the present period

forbodes great and imminent danger. Here we are, meeting in peace, not persecuted, only with our eyes open to the danger, the danger of the hour. This indifference is worse than the hostility of any multitude. Any man who would guard his life in times of open opposition, the period of quiet requires yet more resolution, more vigilance. The unanimity of the Republican party is the worst token of its doom. When could a party ever stand faithful to great principles when it was unopposed?

The Slave Power stands behind all parties, and all measures. We have cleared away many new issues, settled many new questions; but slavery still stands there, silent but mighty. We have not yet grappled with that. When will the actual struggle come?

The time is coming when our premature congratulations will be checked by disgraceful defeat. We stand in a position, the momentous importance of which the most experienced among us do not understand.

Anti-Slavery is not a question, it is a fact. It is a natural antagonism between two sorts of civilization. We began by defending our own freedom. We must advance to the ground of defending freedom for all. Once the word invasion effected Abolitionists with a shudder. Now it might be uttered without a shock in the Massachusetts Legislature. Liberty has been educating us to liberty. The sense of liberty which begins by defending the black man under our roof, ends by showing the need that we should defend him under his own.

This principle of liberty is now working both in us at the North, and in a far greater number than we suppose of slaves at the South. Large masses of this latter population are affected by it, and the web is spreading among them, not as formerly to go to freedom, but to have freedom come to them. And who knows how speedily a morning may arise to show us that it has come?

The present time is one for anxious preparations and for grappling with the sternest principles of freedom. From my soul I believe that this fire which has been so long and so severely blasting among our inhabitants, cannot be quenched by rainwater, nor removed with smiling unanimity.

Mrs. Foster introduced the subject of finance, with an appeal of interest and pathos.

Mr. Garrison thought the tone of the remarks this afternoon unduly desponding and lugubrious. Was it dangerous to our cause to admit that we made progress? Was the recognition of this fact an assumption that nothing was to be done? It is well for us occasionally to review our course, and to rejoice in what we have gained. We have no occasion to speak in desponding tones. I think the signs of the times cheering and hopeful.

As to the Republican party, every political party will be proportionate to the character of the people. This one is a time-serving, a temporizing, a cowardly party; yet it is plainly distinguishable in some respects from the Democratic party. The Republican is a pie-bald, a heterogeneous party, very diverse in the constituents which compose it. It has never professed, as the old "Liberty party" did, to be an anti-slavery party. It claims only to oppose the extension of slavery, and it does oppose it. It has really tried to do the work which it has claimed to undertake.

Henry C. Wright inquired—Does the Republican party claim to prevent the extension of slavery in Territory where a majority of the whites desire its extinction?

Charles C. Burbank replied, that, as a party, they oppose the extension of slavery without qualification, though many individuals of them seemed to be drifting towards the "popular sovereignty" doctrine.

Adjourned to 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY SUBSCRIPTION

The Anti-Slavery Subscription Festival was held in Boston week before last. It was designed as a substitute for the Annual Bazaar. All the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society will rejoice to learn that its success was all and more than was expected by its friends. The Liberator says of it:

"This undertaking was crowned with extraordinary success, whether considered from the point of view of finance or of friendship. It reunited the friends of the cause from all parts of the country, from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South; while Europe joined with America in behalf of the principles of freedom as important to the welfare of both. We shall give a full account hereafter, with the communications received on the occasion. At present, we can only report that the results were double those of last year, amounting to about \$6000, with trifling attendant expense; the home contributions bearing an honorable portion to the foreign ones."

The Boston Correspondent of the Standard says: The Anti-Slavery Festival divides the first notice as the prime novelty, and, as what novelties, however prime, are not always, a most interesting one. I confess I had no faith in the plan at all. I am of a staid and conservative turn of mind that were hard to persuade that any change in any long-established matter can be for the better. I, Gibson, you may remember, was not quite clear as to the wisdom of overturning that ancient institution, the Holy Inquisition. I don't know how I happened to think of interfering with that venerable one called Slavery. But, since I have been thus misguided into meddling with what is clearly, on the most competent authority, none of my business, I had transferred the steadfastness of my adherence to institutions to those I found established for its maintenance, when I first came into the cause. Now, the Bazaar was one in which I believed with all my might, and the rather because its fruits were manifest and palpable, and its method well organized by long and patient experience. When it was proposed, therefore, to set on foot that venerable establishment by a new-fangled and unheard-of before scheme, I was of as little faith as Thomas himself as in its answering the same purpose. But I acknowledge my error in all humility and contrition.

"When I heard, for instance, that it was proposed that the ladies engaged in the movement should be at home all one day at the Music Hall; and had a levee in the evening, in the expectation that pilgrims would come in bearing in their hands gifts of silver and gold, or convertible bank notes, I feared that it would be a conjuration like that of Owen Gleadower, and that, though spirits of this choice description might be summoned from the earth deep, they would be in so haste to obey the invitation, that I was mistaken, and all that should my doubts. The Music Hall was not crowded, certainly, in the morning and afternoon, but those that came left substantial tokens of their interest in the cause to the amount of many hundred dollars. In the evening the beautiful hall was lighted up, the Anti-Slavery banners—"born and dying"—decorated the ceiling, if not the sky, from the front of the balcony, and a band of music occupied the stage in front of the box statute of

Benbow. Tables spread with tea and the company that usually accompany the days that they are not in the hall, the contents of which were disposed of in all comest. And many names, of all classes and conditions of men and women. And on every table looked a subscription book, containing its true nature under a variety of signatures, which yet devoured up many votive dollars before the evening was over.

"After an hour or so spent in conversation with the ladies at the tables and in discussion of the good things on them, and in walking about the hall, listening to the music, the chair was taken, by desire of those having absolute authority in the premises, by my valued friend, your former Corresponding Editor, Mr. Edmund Quincy. It is needless for me to expatiate on the manner in which that gentleman discharged the arduous duties assigned to him. It is enough to say that he performed them with his usual distinguished ability, and that, in my opinion, a large share of the success on the occasion—not to say the whole—was due to his admirable administration of affairs. Else how can you account for the fact that enough money was taken that night to make up, when added to the gifts of the morning and some anti-slavery, not less than twenty-five hundred dollars? There was certainly some great skill in management which brought about such a result, and, if not his, where was it? I pause for a reply. Let us be made from W. P. Powell, Mr. Helper of North Carolina, the Rev. M. D. Conway of Cincinnati and Rev. S. J. May. Some few odds, written for the occasion by Mrs. Follen and the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, were sung by the congregation, and speeches made by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Garrison. But all of this will if not be written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Anti-Slavery Standard, this very week? We dispersed a little before eleven, "shot up in measureless content," as the gracious Duncan was before us. Only we had a better night than he. I do not know the precise figures, but I believe I speak within bounds when I say that the amount collected that day added, to some previously paid into the treasury, but which might not improperly be credited to this movement, would carry the "title of the whole" very near three thousand dollars. Add to this amount the sums received from abroad, and we cannot deny that the promise that the new plan should raise more money than the old one was not broken either to the ear or the hope."

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY PLATFORM TOO NARROW.

From time to time during our editorial experience, we have received arguments, rebukes and condemnations for the narrowness of our views and of our plans of operation—we are sectarian and orthodox, and the Bugle therefore, it is affirmed, is unworthy of support. So we are informed sometimes by the same mail that brings us denunciations from ministers and churches for our culpable liberality and blank infidelity. Recently we have received several communications of the former sort. Some of them designed for publication, and others for private personal remonstrance and edification. In most cases these have come from persons who have hitherto been hearty workers for the slave's enlargement, and who, we have no doubt are strongly influenced by the same consideration in their labor of love with us. These designed for publication were not inserted, (for reasons which we do not here wish to state,) but will only say in regard to them that they were not suppressed on account of the force of their argument or that we were unwilling to have the subject discussed.

Marion V. Miller, an active, earnest abolitionist, a liberal contributor to the funds of the Society and an efficient agent for the Bugle in his locality has written us two letters for publication on this subject.

Though we shall not publish Mr. Miller's letters entire, he and those who think with him shall have a hearing, though there is error in their plan and the adoption of their policy would be a virtual surrender of the slave's cause to a secondary position. The following extracts exhibit Mr. Miller's views on the subject. He says:

"It seems to me that the time has come when the true friends of 'Human Progression' should lay aside all names, creeds, constitutions, or whatever serves to fetter or blind the human thought or expression, and leave every one free to express his own thoughts upon whatever subject his own heart beats for the promotion of the truth, and the welfare of mankind. Let us teach mankind the truth, and leave them to act out their own convictions of duty as seemeth to them best. My opinion is that the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when the anti-slavery movement as a separate and distinct movement, must be abandoned. The time was when the temperance cause could be sustained as a separate movement, but that time has passed; as I expect it will be with the anti-slavery cause. Friends, there are great and powerful obstructions in the way of the slave's redemption that cannot be reached by the present anti-slavery movement. The religion of this country with the foundation on which it stands has got to be overthrown before the slave can be recognized as a brother, and to accomplish this great and glorious work, Old Orthodoxy has got to be met face to face and attacked boldly."

"Well, then, let us go at the work of tearing down the monster orthodoxy and get it out of the way. And as a means to accomplish this object, the anti-slavery cause has been a great and mighty instrumentality, but on the Reverse my opinion is that it has ceased to be an instrumentality, or at least it has lost its vitality and ceased to agitate the public sentiment of the community. It has been as it were a great moving wedge in the great moral out of reform. It has been driven by the power of truth, and a mighty rend it has made, but at last it has reached the great and mighty knot of Orthodoxy."

Again Mr. Miller says—

I have tried an opportunity has offered to get some new subscribers to the Bugle, but have been unsuccessful thus far. The paper is too radical for some, and is not broad and comprehensive enough for others. Some of the latter class are discontinuing the Bugle on that account. Many of the friends of the slave think that his only hope is in the overthrow of the popular religion of this country, and to establish a religion of reason, conscience and righteousness in its stead. And to accomplish this object the foundation on which it stands has got to be removed. Holy Books, Holy days, with all their authority will have to be done away with, and mankind will have to be taught to listen to the voice of God within and to the instructions of their own souls. What mankind settle all questions by the light and voice

of reason, then will slavery, war, woman's rights, intemperance, with all their abominations be driven to their place and the world will no longer be governed by their blighting influence upon society. This lowest teacher will lead us to lowly truth, and prepare us to do unto others as we would have them to do unto us. Among those who think the anti-slavery society does not take broad ground enough, you will find some of the most zealous Anti-slavery men and women of the community round about us. In reading over the notes from the lecturing field, I find friend B. S. Jones has something to say against the revival of a spurious religion that he meets with in his lecturing tour. Why not attack the religion itself and get that out of the way, then there will be no revival to hinder the spread of the anti-slavery gospel. It seems to me that the Churches of today are exactly in the situation of the Pharisees of Jesus' time. They shut up the kingdom of heaven, against men, for they neither go in themselves neither suffer they them that are entering to go in. Anti-slaverywise this is exactly true, they will not go to Anti-slavery meetings themselves, neither will they let those under their influence go to hear the true gospel of deliverance to the captive and the opening of the prison to them that are bound. Therefore, let us pronounce the same we upon them that Jesus did, and see that it is executed. Yours to accomplish these great and glorious objects with whatever instrumentality can be brought to bear upon them successfully."

We can not express our apprehensions that the time will not very soon come when "men will settle all questions by the light and voice of reason." The result of our observations is that the heresies as well as the orthodox are the victims of error, prejudice and unreasonableness; and that the disbelievers in "Holy Books and holy days" are often the ignorant, prejudiced and interested supporters of slavery in common with believers. Our friend Miller as it seems to us, has got precisely into the position of the church members whom he so earnestly opposes. The churches and ministers tell us the gospel is a gospel of freedom and the true way to abolish slavery is to suspend our isolated, separate efforts against the wrong and establish the divine authority of the Bible, and then bring it with all its sanctions to bear upon slavery and it will cease and freedom triumph. On the other hand our friend Miller says the restoration for holy books, and holy days, and sacred organizations has degenerated into superstition, and becomes the handmaid of slavery, and that the only way to reach slavery is by the overthrow of these supports. Both request us to leave the direct assault upon the evil for an indirect one, thus of necessity throwing it into secondary consideration. We do not mean by this comparison to represent our friend Miller as heartless and proslavery, as are most of those in the churches to whom we have alluded, but only that they both propose to occupy similar positions in regard to direct labor for the slave; and that the effect of this policy will be similar upon both, namely to suspend the effective energy of the anti-slavery movement, and substitute for it, the old controversy, as old as the world, between orthodoxy and heresy.

The true policy, it still seems to us, is to cultivate and combine the anti-slavery sentiment and purpose of orthodox and heretic, faithfully and impartially rebuking and expressing the proslavery position and action of each and of both as occasion requires. The result will be what it is now and has been, that those who think more of orthodoxy than of Anti-slavery will stigmatize us as infidels, and those with whom the prevalence of heresy is of the first importance, will reproach us as orthodox. Our test in the anti-slavery cause is neither belief or disbelief of books or opinions regarding religion—neither the observance or nonobservance of days or times or seasons. It is fidelity to the slave. It is supreme regard to the cause of humanity and justice.

To this view we have sought to conform the Bugle during our connection with it, and when that connection shall cease, the reproaches of sectarians, whether they call themselves Christians or infidels, will give us no consolatory evidence that to some extent we have labored with a single eye to the bondman's deliverance. We cannot think that the time has come when the cause of the slave can be successfully or wisely committed to any class of persons other than those who make it the cause for which they live and labor.

THE HIGH WINDEN CHIVALRY.—BUR BUTT—Our readers will find in another column an eloquent eulogy of Bur Butt, the noble native born Virginian. Bur Butt, though a noble hearted philanthropist—a hero, whom the awful terrors of the past, and more appalling than the sword, cannot daunt, and a practical Christian who ministered to the best and tenderest interests of his worst enemies, his oppressors and the enslavers and robbers of his wife and children—Bur is a slave. James Britain, of Portsmouth, claims him as his chattel. Bur's heroism, philanthropy and Christianity have increased his market value; but Mr. James Britain is a benevolent slaveholder, and in consideration of Bur's having buried 1157 victims of the plague in seven weeks besides nursing his master's family, he kindly condescends to throw off one-half of the price of Bur and his wife and two children provided Bur can now raise him the small sum of four thousand dollars—only \$1,000 each after the discount is made. Bur has one fifth of this in hand, his earnings, sicked from hours of sleep and rest, and now he is sent out to beg from the people of the North the amount still wanting to buy his freedom, and thus reward him for his faithful attention to his oppressors and robbers, living, dying and dead. There is charity and large-hearted magnanimity for you. They are altogether willing that Bur shall be rewarded for his services which they themselves say are "beyond all price" if the abolitionists will only give them the money. Just about the kind of meanness, this might be expected from men who live by robbery, Bur women and sell babies by the pound.

But Bur—noble Bur Butt, has wrong from them the following testimony to his own worth. The Portsmouth Relief Association in their report say of him:

"And then we had to make provision for the burial of the dead. In this last sad duty, the Association was materially assisted by the indefatigable and truly praiseworthy exertions of one of our colored population, familiarly known as Bur Butt. This humble negro, in his life, performed duty beyond all price. From morning till night he labored at his trade, and frequently made the graveyard his resting place. Under his direction and superintendence, all who died of the fever were decently committed to their mother earth."

And then, after all this they are going to hold Bur and his family as slaves—ghosts for life, unless the abolitionists will give the money. We hope Bur may somehow be free, but as to giving money to slaveholders who beg under such circumstances, using their own villanies, and Bur's virgins for sale out of starvation, why one could hardly

think of himself with self respect after giving even so much as a dime. But then we dare say the noble, overmastering sympathies of the people will triumph over all indignation at this extortion, and if there is no other way of emancipation found, Bur will secure his four thousand dollars, and yet stand forth one of the noblest and most heroic of God's freemen.

LABORERS WANTED.—Lot Holmes, writing from Marietta, Marshall county, Iowa, says:

"I see by the Bugle, A. T. Foss is in Illinois. I should be glad to welcome him in Central Iowa. Many others would greet him, hoping the time may speedily come when we may take more of our anti-slavery friends by the hand, in their mission in behalf of the suffering bondmen, for which we patiently wait, and in the mean time labor in my small way, clearing away the brush ready for the plow."

"Thine, truly,  
L. HOLMES."

We publish the above as indicating the wants of abolitionists in Iowa, and also as the best means we have of communicating the invitation of our Iowa friends to Mr. Foss.

NORTHERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We are indebted to Jacob Heaton, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Northern Lunatic Asylum, for a copy of the fourth annual report of the Board of Trustees and officers of this institution.

From this we learn that there were remaining in the institution, Oct. 31st, 1858, 155 patients, of whom 80 were males and 75 females. During the year, 66 have been discharged, recovered—31 males and 35 females; 15 discharged, improved, and 27 unimproved. The whole number of admissions since the opening of the institution is 549; of these 247 have been dismissed, recovered. The Superintendent's report of individual cases furnishes many facts that will interest the general reader. We learn also that the three State Asylums furnish altogether inadequate accommodations for this class of patients resident in the State. Many are crowded into the county poor-houses and jails without any adequate provision for their care or comfort, (of course we are speaking of white patients, as darky ones cannot even go to the poor-house. The county jail is their only asylum.) Humanity requires still larger provision for these unfortunate. The Chaplain in his report, labor with what seems to us more real than common, excitement and that produced by Spiritualism. The present management of the institution as he believes to be in the hands of trustees thoroughly devoted to its interest and who amidst many difficulties have effected an organization for its future success. We don't understand the utility or economy of the legislature in publishing the detailed accounts of this and other state institutions. It would be just as well for the public printer and quite as amusing and instructive to the general reader, to publish one hundred pages of a transcript from the day-book and ledger of Mr. Trustee Heaton, or any one else.

EARNESTLY AT WORK.—A lady writing as from Georgia county, sends a petition containing some 200 signatures praying the Legislature to prohibit all kidnapping in the State. She will pardon us for making an extract from her note accompanying the petition, though it was not designed for publication. The petition has been forwarded to Columbus.

"I feel that I ought to apologize to you for troubling you with this business, but I could not find a suitable person that was willing to write to the Representative of our district. The ministers of our place went against the petition as it is worded, tho' they thought there might be one got up that would not look quite so treasonable, and consequently many of the people were afraid to sign it. They should be acting the part of traitors. We have concluded to send the petition to you, and you can do as you think best about forwarding it to the Legislature."

"We are circulating a petition here on Woman's Rights with good success. Even the ministers condescend to put their names to the one for the right of property and the guardianship of children, but withhold them from that for the right of suffrage for women."

"We have formed a little Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle in our neighborhood, and if we should be prosperous, you may hear from us again before the year closes."

"With kind regards, I subscribe myself, yours for the Right."

NOTICE.—Mr. P. Foster requests us to say that he has been informed that several persons, (white and colored,) have been collecting funds for the school in Addison, Lenawee county, Michigan, who are entirely unauthorized to make such collections. He says "All such are impostors. We have had no agents collecting for us since last September." Mr. Foster signs himself general agent for the school.

O. W. MARLEY, so long and so favorably known in Salem as an accomplished artist, is about to open rooms in Akron, (though his numerous patrons will rejoice to learn he is not to close those he now occupies.) We have pleasure in recommending Mr. Marley to our readers in Summit county, as a prompt and attentive business man, and skilful in his profession. Those who patronize him may rely upon having good pictures in good style, either ambrotypes, or photographs.

CHIEF STATION.—Whoever has occasion to go from Salem to New Lisbon, will do well to do so by the new route, as the Fairbank House and take passage in F. D. Miller's boat. You will find a careful and accommodating driver—the people are sure to take you through, and all for only twenty-five cents. Four printers are about about to start out collecting, and editors are about to ride at that price.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND DISCUSSION.—In a recent letter from Washington to the Ashmunian Society, Mr. Gridgley writes:

An ex-member of Congress lately returned from a tour in Georgia and Alabama, says that the enemies of the people in those States are determined to import slaves, and openly defy the slave Government, to enforce the laws against the slave trade. He states that the rich men who hold many slaves are in favor of the present law on new importations diminish the value. He says the masses of the people are decidedly in favor of separating from the Union, and forming a Southern Confederacy, and for that purpose desire the annexation of Cuba.

THE MR. VERNON FUND.—Mr. Washington has been paid \$25,000 of the \$250,000 he is to receive for Mr. Vernon, and \$15,000 more are ready for him. A large amount besides is in the hands of the Agents in various parts of the country.

Mr. Washington has not yet received his "Jury Fee" for whose return to Mr. Vernon he has secured a reward of \$500. But he is in funds to pay the reward if "Jury" should be caught.







